# EQUAL RIGHTS

"MEN AND WOMEN SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND EVERY PLACE SUBJECT TO ITS JURISDICTION"

*Amendment to the United States Constitution now before Congress*

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ELIZABETH MORRILL PHILLIPS
Flying Envoy in the Cause of Equal Rights
*(Story on Page 52)*

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# Equal Rights

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HELEN HUNT WEST . . . . . Editor



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## NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

### OBJECT

**To secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships—in particular to secure the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, and the adherence of the United States to the Equal Rights Treaty. The Woman's Party also supports the proposed Equality Amendments to the Covenant of the League of Nations.**

### THE PROPOSED EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT

**"Art. 1—Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction.**

**"Art. 2—Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."**

**Introduced**

Senate—By Senator John G. Townsend, (Del.), and Senator Edward R. Burke, (Neb.), Jan. 4, 1939, (Senate Joint Resolution No. 7).

House—By Representative Louis Ludlow, (Ind.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 2).
By Representative U. S. Guyer, (Kans.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 27).
By Representative Ambrose J. Kennedy, (Md.), Jan. 3, 1939, (House Joint Resolution No. 25).

**Present Status**

Senate—Before Judiciary Committee.

House—Before Judiciary Committee.

### THE EQUAL RIGHTS TREATY

**"Art. 1—The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."**

**Signed**

By Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay, at Montevideo, December, 1933.

### PROPOSED EQUALITY AMENDMENTS TO COVENANT OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries the right of vote shall not be denied or abridged on the ground of sex."**

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law and practice regarding nationality."**

**"The members of the League undertake that in their respective countries men and women shall have equal rights in all other fields."**

**"The members of the League undertake that there shall be both men and women, with full voting powers, in all delegations to the Council and Assembly of the League and to all Conferences under the auspices of the League."**

**Present Status**

Before the League of Nations Committee on Status of Women.

## An Ill Wind

THE WINDS are blowing in a very dangerous direction for women of the world. It is an ill wind that is sweeping away the gains of a century in some countries, and it is disheartening to know that even in the United States a consistent effort is being made to deprive women of the most fundamental of rights.

To those who for years have worked to emancipate women from the myriad of unequal laws found on the statute books of the states and nation, this trend is distressing, but not surprising. It was with such possibilities in mind that they have worked indefatiguably to consolidate their gains and to establish the principle of equality in the federal Constitution, where their rights would be secure as long as that Document of human liberties prevails.

If women need a spur to arouse them to action, they have it. No argument could be stronger than the plight of women in some lands, and the knowledge that here at home, legislature after legislature is at this moment considering proposals to bar women from work, and in other ways preparing to deal with them, not as citizens of a free nation, but as a subordinate class without the rights of citizens in a Democracy.

Probably no campaign waged by women for equal rights could better plead the necessity for a guarantee in the constitution that law be equal in its application to men and women, than the very fact that these specific attacks are being made upon them at this time. It is as a safeguard against just such attacks that the Founding Fathers framed the Constitution for the guidance of its lawmakers and the protection of its citizens. They wisely provided a yardstick, which has proved a blessing, particularly in time of stress when it is not safe to entrust to human beings with human limitations the rights and liberties of others. Women were not citizens when the Constitution was framed. Their citizenship must be completed by the guarantee of the rights of citizens.

It becomes increasingly important that this be done. They must have an adequate guarantee if we are to be fair and consistent in our Democracy.

There is throughout the United States a widespread and sincere belief in Democracy. We are constantly contrasting the various forms of Government and pointing out the advantages of a Democracy for its people. Equal opportunity. equal protection of the law, and certainly, equal application of the law constitute some of the most important of these advantages, and yet here in the United States, there are still more than one thousand laws based on sex. Equal application of the law is not yet guaranteed in our Constitution. We should no longer delay in remedying this omission.

People are beginning to understand that we must have in the Constitution an Equal Rights Amendments, not only for women, but for *men* and *women*.

Interference with the right of women to work for a living, to marry and continue to work if they so desire, and to progress along all lines open to other citizens, constitutes a threat to marriage, to families and to the advancement of the nation itself. It is a definite threat to the American standard of living.

Our Democracy will be materially strengthened when the straight-jacket of unequal laws is removed from women. Is it fair that they should find it necessary to fight for Democracy for themselves, and is it conceivable that they should not have it in full measure?

Write today to your state delegation in Congress and urge immediate passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. An ill wind is sweeping the world!

# The American Woman

## *The Feminine Side of A Masculine Civilization*

Book Review by Winifred Mallon

A MUCH needed book, which should be "required reading" in this country, and for women everywhere, is "The American Woman," by Prof. Ernest R. Groves, of the University of North Carolina, who in the writing of it has filled in many blank pages in the history of the United States, and added one more, and not the least significant, to the many contributions he has made to a more civilized "design for living."

Born of wide observation in a field of human relationships in which he was a pioneer and which he has made peculiarly his own, this book, which, Dr. Groves says, he "has so much enjoyed writing," defines and evaluates, with illuminating clarity, the status of women in the American scene.

It is indicative of the author's perception of the realities that he subtitled this, his latest book, "The Feminine Side of a Masculine Civilization." No less significant is the dedication, "To Catherine Groves Peele" (one of his daughters), "And All Other American Young Women Who With Quiet Confidence Welcome The Testing Of Modern Life."

For here in one volume (Greenberg, Publisher, 67 West 44th Street, New York City, $3.00) there is revealed, against the background from which they derived, the slow and laborious emergence to their presently occupied position—social, political, economic—of the women of the United States; the gains they have made; what exactly these amount to; and how much they have yet to accomplish before reaching the goal toward which women have been advancing down the years.

With dispassionate candor, and from every point of view, Dr. Groves has traced the changing status of women in every relation of life, the trend toward full equality with men, the varying degrees of equality achieved in the main fields of human endeavor, and the inequalities impeding their advancement in these fields, and, more intangibly, in the matter of recognition, acknowledgment and prestige, "because the prestige processes are still saturated with the spirit of masculine dominance."

Of this inequality, Dr. Groves comments that "the lesser prestige of women is all the more impressive when one considers that those who compete with men in high places are as a rule highly selected, the most promising of their sex in the chosen field."

He finds this discrimination "in great measure a consequence of the fact that men occupy in business, in industry and in the professions most of the high positions," but "not one for which men alone are to be held responsible."

"In the case of the woman doctor," he argues, "we find clear evidence that women are reluctant to recognize the skill of members of their own sex, even in specialties of medicine, like gynecology, where the woman doctor would seem to have an advantage."

Asserting that "the American woman has reached her greatest equality with men in the activities that function on the highest level of human evolution," Dr. Groves cites her success in educational careers, notably in the field of literary activity, and concludes:

"The significance of this lies in two facts. It is in this field that woman longest has enjoyed freedom to compete with men, and it is in the life of the intellect that we find the most distinguishing qualities of the human organism."

In contrast is cited the industrial status of women who, it is stated, despite an admitted trend toward wider opportunity and greater individual security, "have not in any field of competition reached a parity with men but merely lessened their distance from them."

"Although there is great variation, even some few exceptions that prove the rule," says Dr. Groves, "the one prominent fact common to all women gainfully employed is their inequality with men."

The first and worst of the three discriminations which, according to Dr. Groves, work against women in industry, business and the professions, is inequality in wages and salaries; the second, difficulty of advancement, which increases as women move upward in any vocation; and third, their lesser prestige, reflecting a still prevailing social attitude.

Evidencing their industrial handicap, says Dr. Groves, is "the tendency to pay a woman carrying out a given operation or holding a certain responsibility, a lesser wage or salary than the man who performs the same service."

To these women, many of whom are heads of families, he continues, "status is no academic question but a vital concern. Rarely do they have anything like equal opportunity."

And finally, and significantly, "This cannot come to them short of achieving a status of full equality with men in the social order, a parity that at least in the field of employment will wipe out all distinctions of sex."

Best representing this attitude toward an issue on which, as to matters of strategy, women are divided into two groups, says Dr. Groves, is the National Woman's Party, which "regards laws distinguishing women from men as liabilities that work in the long run for the advantage of the latter," holding that "it is hopeless to expect women to receive equal pay for equal work if they are restricted on account of their sex by special legislation even though it is passed in the name of women's welfare."

A graduate of Dartmouth College and the Yale Divinity School, and former instructor in Dartmouth, the University of New Hampshire, and in Boston University where he launched his first "marriage course," Dr. Groves has been, since 1927, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina where he developed the first university credit course in preparation for marriage, a subject now included in the curriculum of many other colleges and universities. He is the author of many books on sociology, and on marriage and the family, several of which have been written in collaboration with his wife, Gladys Hoagland Groves.

Dr. Groves is the founder and director of the Conferences on Conservation of Marriage and the Family which are held annually at Chapel Hill. This year's Conference will open on April 11 and continue through April 14 at the Carolina Inn.

# Elizabeth Morrill Phillips, Aviator, Feminist

By Anita Pollitzer

IT WAS less than three years ago that Elizabeth Morrill Phillips became interested in aviation. It happened this way. She was living in the Chesapeake Bay section and word came that the people on the island of Tangier were ice-bound and stranded. Because of the extreme cold that froze the Chesapeake Bay, they were without food. Boats were unable to navigate and to carry supplies to the island, which was entirely cut off. An airplane carrying food was going out to the island. The pilot of this plane asked Mrs. Phillips to accompany him and to help him distribute the food. She remembers vividly the quaint houses, the little streets, the distribution of food; but that which made the most lasting impression on her was the flight. The great power which the airplane gave to those who wished to aid, and the great relief it brought to those in need, brought to her indelibly that an airplane and a knowledge of flying would equip one to meet almost any emergency.

From then on Elizabeth Phillips was definitely interested in flying. She spent most of her time at the Easton Airport, near her home in Maryland. After six hours and forty-five minutes of instruction, she made her first solo flight. Still another reason for her desire to fly was that her home is in Cambridge, Maryland, and it took almost a day to reach her father's country place, near Jefferson's home, Monticello, in Virginia; although as the crow flies or by airplane, it is a tiny distance. It seemed to her that owning an airplane would solve distance in her Chesapeake Bay region.

Before the ride to the ice-bound island, Mrs. Phillips had flown only as a passenger in Europe, and had never dreamed of aviation as a career. She was studying art and sculpture. She comes, however, from pioneers on both sides of her family, and being the first woman to pilot a plane in her section of the country was an added spur.

Mrs. Phillips' family, on her father's side, were original settlers and founders of Cincinnati. One of her great grandfathers was Alexander McGuffey, who collaborated with his brother William McGuffey, in writing the famous McGuffey Readers and Spellers. Her great-great grandfather was a pioneer physician of the Middle West, Daniel Drake of Cincinnati, of whom Robert Sherwood makes mention in his moving play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois." On her mother's side, she is descended from a distinguished Southern family, the Logans of Richmond, Virginia. Her grandfather Logan was the youngest general in the Confederate Army.

Mrs. Phillips also comes of a family of suffragists. Her grandmother was a member of the National Woman's Party and rode in the first big Boston suffrage parade in 1914. Her aunt, Elizabeth Morrill Edwards, for whom she was named, was a founder of the National Woman's Party. Her aunt, Genevieve Morrill Fuller, is one of the founders of the National Woman's Party, and one of the first supporters of the Congressional Union. Elizabeth Phillips' mother entertained Mrs. Pankhurst in Cincinnati on an early trip to this country.

Although Mrs. Phillips was brought up to accept the principles of the Equal Rights movement, her recent flight from New York to Washington to pilot the resolutions in behalf of the Equal Rights Amendment and urging that the United States delegation to the International Labor Conference at Geneva stand for equality, is her first contribution to the Equal Rights cause.

At the New York meeting on February fifteenth, Susan B. Anthony's birthday, Mrs. Phillips made her first speech. To the audience which filled the Friends Meeting House, the young flier, who combines in a great degree, rare delicacy, spirit, and an earnestness of purpose, said:

> "Naturally, I am proud and happy to have been chosen the aerial envoy to take these resolutions to the Congress, because I am so earnestly for the Equal Rights Amendment.
>
> "My own field, aviation, is a shining example of discrimination against women. It is apparently generally believed that women cannot fly as well as men, just because they are women, so jobs are seldom open to us as aviators.
>
> "I cannot tell you how pleased I am to be the first woman to pilot a plane on a trip that will, in some way, help to carry on the great work initiated by Susan B. Anthony and supported by other illustrious pioneers down through the years to the present day."

While these words were being spoken, I am sure that many of us there were thinking of Amelia Earhart, one of our most beloved members, earnest advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment, who never lost an occasion to affirm her belief in Equality for women, and her hope that the Equal Rights Amendment would be speedily adopted. She told me of her emphasis on Equality in her classes at Purdue. In this connection it is interesting to note that Elizabeth Phillips has recently been made Secretary of The Ninety-Nines, International Organization of licensed women pilots which Amelia Earhart helped to found.

Although a relative newcomer in aviation, Mrs. Phillips, in addition to her commercial pilot's license, has 535 hours of flying time, a radio telephone license, an instructor's rating and an instrument rating. There are about nine women in the United States who hold the latter. Last summer, Mrs. Phillips was among those appointed by the Post Office Department to fly the mail. She has become a professional pilot, doing occasional charter work and instructing. She flies solo, as a rule, but her Fairchild "24," the second plane she has owned, has place for two, in addition to herself.

After the Susan B. Anthony meeting, when she flew to Washington from the Newark Airport, I saw her take off. As she stepped into her plane, tucked the Equality resolutions safely away, smiled a radiant goodbye, and soared into the sky, it was as though a new era in our campaign were here. Distances and other campaign difficulties became less real. Sailing against the sky, as long as its form was distinguishable, her blue and gold plane seemed like a banner carried on high for the Equality campaign.

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## Made In Germany

*"The goal of female education has invariably to be the future mother. The German girl is a State subject and becomes a State citizen only when she marries."*

—ADOLPH HITLER in *"Mein Kampf."*

## Puerto Rican Women Protest

Cabled protests from thirteen women leaders of Puerto Rico have been filed with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against United States acquiescence in the adoption of the international treaty proposed by the International Labor Organization at Geneva, regulating the contracts of indigenous workers in dependent territories.

Opposition to the proposed treaty has already been registered with the Committee by delegates to Congress from Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska and the Philippines on the ground that it limits the freedom of contract of native workers in dependent territories and restricts the work of native women practically to domestic service.

The Capper resolution would request the United States delegates to the June Conference of the I. L. O., to oppose the adoption of the pending treaty against which the United States delegation to the last I. L. O. Conference, under the leadership of the Secretary of Labor, made no protest.

The cable from Puerto Rican women, supporting the Capper resolution, was signed by Maria M. De Perez Almiroty, Senator at Large; Joaquin Vilanova, president University Chapter, Teachers Association; Herminia Achevedo, Grand Regent, Puerto Rico Chapter, Catholic Daughters of America; Maria E. Machin, president Puerto Rico Chapter, American Association of University Women; Margot Arco, Director Ateneo of Puerto Rico; Ana Lopez De Velez, President Puerto Rico Chapter, Union of American Women for Peace; Theresa Amadeo, Puerto Rico Representative World Woman's Party; Muna Lee De Munoz Marin, Puerto Rico Representative World Woman's Party and Member Association of Women Geographers; Rosa Marina Torres, President of Puerto Rico Home Economics Association; Providencia C. Urgell, Treasurer Puerto Rico Home Economics Association; Carmen Ginorio, President Puerto Rico Association of Dieticians; Antonio Llovia, Secretary, College of Law of University of Puerto Rico; American Gonzalez Mena, Secretary Puerto Rico Association of Columbia University Alumnae.

The National Woman's Party is leading the opposition in this country against the treaty, which is being actively opposed by ten international organizations of women.

## Passing Of Mrs. Gray

The National Woman's Party has learned with deep regret of the passing of Mrs. Lawrence T. Gray, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, on January 30.

In a letter to Mr. Gray, her husband, expressing sympathy, Alice Paul, founder of the National Woman's Party, referred to Mrs. Gray as "our own honored and beloved comrade." Miss Paul said: "She has left a record of achievement of which you and all members of your family have reason to be very proud."

## Another Duty

A Radio Commentator in a Western city recently requested his radio audience to reply "Yes" or "No" to the question—"Should women be employd outside the home?" and "Should a Woman Be President?"

According to Helene Shepherd, of the California Division of the League for a Woman President, "The letters from which the Radio Commentator quoted portrayed woman's duty to her children and to her husband, but never a word of her duty to herself in order that she might give a broader life to both."

## Helen Bittermann Leads To Victory

When the Woman's Thou Shalt-Not-Earn Bill made its customary appearance in the Ohio Legislature, Mrs. Helen Bittermann organized the forces in opposition to it, which proved successful. It is her job as legislative chairman of the National Woman's Party to protect the interests of women. Mrs. Bittermann would be the last person to claim credit, but it is the specific job of the Woman's Party to look after legislation affecting adversely woman's interests.

Miss Ruth Cole, Executive Secretary of the League of Women Voters; Miss Marie Shaffer, Ohio Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mrs. H. O. Caldwell and Mrs. George Karrell, by letters, speaking and various ways of acquainting voters, joined in one of the nicest and most politely conducted campaigns in recent history. To Mrs. Bittermann, however, must go great credit for diligent, aggressive, polite leadership. Gratitude was outspoken for the letters to the press by James G. Hayden, of New Lexington. It would be well if this would end proposal of this foolish legislation.—Ohio *Republican Gazette*, March 25.

## Convention In Cuba

Women of Cuba on March 21 opened a Convention of Cuban Women for the purpose of coordinating the Woman Movement throughout the Island Republic.

The Convention was called by the Comite Ejecutivo, Pro-Congreso Nacional Femenino, and invitations have been extended to other nations to send delegates.

The invitation to send a delegate from the United States states: "The tragic era in which we live, seems to place the responsibility of solving the crisis of civilization under which the old world shakes, on the young shoulders of America; and it is but just that the women of this continent, deeply conscious of their social function, should give their energies to creating a better world. This they can do when fully emancipated."

## Plans Mass Mobilization

The Argentine government, presenting a bill to its Congress, asked sanction for a new military set-up, providing for "mass mobilization of the national populace," including both men and women, in time of war.

The item will be of interest to opponents of the Equal Rights Amendment, who claim that if the United States gives women equal rights, they could then be drafted for service in the event of war.

Argentine women have not equality, but this does not prevent the government from mobilizing its resources, human as well as otherwise, if it so desires.

Under this proposal Argentine women will have military obligations for the first time in history.

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# A Feminist Thinks It Over

By ALMA LUTZ

## HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

THE opposition among women to protective labor legislation for women only, or to that which classes them with minors, has not developed only in recent years. This type of legislation which sets women in a class apart has been consistently opposed by feminists ever since women's work outside of the home became a factor to be reckoned with.

As early as 1873 feminists saw the need for industrial equality and began protesting against classing women with minors in labor legislation. Had their words been heeded, there would not be so many snarls to unwind today.

Those were the days when hours of work were very long and pay was very low in the New England textile mills, and there was a very great need for shortening hours and improving working conditions. At this time, too, in 1873, there was a severe financial panic, bringing with it serious unemployment. This combination of circumstances led to the proposal of a ten-hour law for women and minors in Massachusetts.

A strong editorial in opposition to this bill was published September 20, 1873, in the *Woman's Journal* of Boston, a paper edited by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell and read and supported by the advocates of women suffrage and woman's rights.

"We are heartily tired," the editorial declared, "of hearing women classed with children as irresponsible and dependent beings who need to be protected. The Republican resolution favoring a ten hours' law 'for women and minors' is of this character. If a ten hours' law is advisable, as we think it is, let it apply equally to men also. If it is not advisable, but an encumbrance, in the case of men, it will prove equally so in the case of women . . . The women of Massachusetts ask for Equal Rights not special privileges, justice not favors."

This clear-cut statement applies equally well today. It is appalling to realize that sixty-six years after this was written, we are still obliged to plead for economic equality and are criticized for urging that labor legislation be based on the nature of the work and not the sex of the worker.

There are many still arguing today that special labor legislation is necessary for women because women are just a little different, because of their physical structure, because they are potential mothers.

These arguments are far older than labor legislation. They have been used against every progressive step that women have taken. These very same arguments were brought forward against the establishment of girls' high schools and seminaries and then later against college education for women.

After Oberlin, Vassar, and a few other colleges had for some years shown women's ability to withstand the ravages of higher education, prominent medical men wrote books and magazine articles prophecying the dire effects of college education upon women's health and upon future generations. Brain work was said to be too great a strain on a growing girl who should be reserving her strength for bearing children. Every sign of ill health in women was blamed on education rather than on past generations of tight lacing or on clothing that interfered with activity, or on lack of exercise and fresh air.

These theories were seriously considered even in the nineties. Germany and Italy have in a measure gone back to them today.

Let us be careful that in this matter of special protection for women, we do not listen to nor repeat the outworn, mistaken arguments of the past.

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## To Commemorate Suffrage State Anniversary

Frank O. Horton, Wyoming Member-at-Large of the House of Representatives, United States Congress, introduced in the House February 14, H. R. 4095, authorizing the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of Wyoming into the Union as the first State guaranteeing equal suffrage to women.

The bill points out the fact that the first guaranty of equal suffrage to women in the United States was contained in the Act of 1869 of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming, the constitution, subsequently adopted by the people of Wyoming being confirmed by Congress in the Act of July 10, 1890, admitting Wyoming into the Union.

Section 3 of the Constitution confirmed by Congress at that time reads as follows:

"Since equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is made sure only through political equality, laws of this State affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex or any circumstances or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency, or unworthiness duly ascertained by a court of competent jurisdiction."

The bill asks for the coinage at one mint only of the United States, not to exceed 25,000 silver 50-cent pieces.

It its fitting that such a bill should originate with a Wyoming Member of Congress, the first Suffrage State, and it is equally appropriate that the bill should have been introduced on February 14, on the eve of the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony, by whose name the Federal Suffrage Amendment is known. Miss Anthony was a pioneer of Equal Rights and the inscription on the Wyoming shield is "Equal Rights".

## Answer These Questions And Win A Prize

In order to improve EQUAL RIGHTS and give our readers what they want, we are offering a prize for the most constructive answers to the following questions.

*Do you wish to receive* EQUAL RIGHTS *once a week, twice a month, or once a month?*

*What type of articles do you prefer?*

*Do you want book reviews?*

*How would you improve the magazine?*

*If a separate subscription price is charged, can we count on you to subscribe for one dollar a year?*

Answers must be received by April 20. A copy of "Last Flight", by Amelia Earhart, will be awarded to the writer of the most constructive answers. Send your answers to EQUAL RIGHTS. 144 B St. N. E., Washington, D. C.

An extension of one month has been made on the original time limit in order that everyone may have an opportunity to reply.

## Equal Rights

This spring there is being opened at Geneva the headquarters of the World Woman's Party, to serve as a center of cooperative activity among women of all nations. The recent formation of this party is in a sense the culmination of nearly a generation of struggle for the equality of women with men. Its head is Miss Alice Paul, who was also the founder in this country of the National Woman's Party. This magazine has by no means always agreed with the theories and actions of this party. Yet we cannot withhold our admiration for the brave and persistent fight which it has carried on all these years and for many of its achievements. The first great victory, in which many other organizations shared, was the Nineteenth Amendment giving the suffrage to women.

In 1934 the Woman's Party wrested from Congress the equality in nationality rights which women ought to have had long before. Through the efforts of the party a great number of state laws have been equalized and given uniformity. An Inter-American commission has been created which is striving to extend the equality of women throughout the western hemisphere. It is true indeed, as Miss Paul has said, that in one generation "the thought of the entire nation in regard to women has been changed."

The next great step, as her party sees it, is the proposed equal rights amendment to the Constitution, which has been advocated ever since 1923, and which would guarantee that "men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

As to this, there may loom ahead as great a debate as we had over woman suffrage. For here it is not a mere matter of women on one side and men on the other. Many of our most intelligent women sincerely believe that in such full legal equality lie dangers to offset the benefits—for example the undermining of protective legislation for women in industry and among hazards that are more serious for women than for men. The fear is that for the sake of formal equality women may be forced to give up hard-won safeguards required by the undeniable biological differences between the sexes.

In hundreds of ways women are and of right ought to be equal with men. In some few ways women can never be on a level with men, not better or worse, not above or below, not less or more, but just different because nature made them so. During a fight some years ago in New York State for protective legislation for women in industry, Al Smith put it succinctly when he said, "Yes, men and women are equal but I can't nurse a baby."—April issue, *Woman's Home Companion.*

## Thinking Listeners Answer 'Yes'

On March 4 on the Vox Pop radio program, it was announced that a poll would be taken on the question: "Considering the unemployment in the United States today, should women work if their husbands are working for a living?"

On March 11 it was announced that the result of the poll was overwhelmingly "No".

Parks Johnson, of Great Neck, N. Y., who is responsible for the conduct of the poll, writes in a letter to EQUAL RIGHTS:

"Although the 'woman work' question was asked on our program of the 4th, hundreds of letters are still pouring in daily. At first the percentage was heavily 'No', but as time passes, thinking listeners are giving us a heavy vote 'Yes'."

## A Message From Lavinia Dock

The following message comes from Lavinia Dock, distinguished pioneer Social Worker, who was among the early workers at the Nurses' Settlement, Henry Street, New York, was formerly on the lecture staff of the New York School for Social Work, and was Secretary of the International Council of Nurses:

"My sympathies, my opinions and views are all with the Woman's Party in its work,—national and international. I fear regimentation of the people and loss of democracy are coming very fast here in our own land. These so-called special 'protections' for women are all a part of it. They simply constitute a new form of segregation.

"The 'protective' idea was all very well long ago before women had the ballot in so many countries. I used to believe strongly in 'special protection' once —but with the vote a wider world opens before us. I continually say to myself 'it is all wrong now, for the lesser cannot include the greater; we must attain the greater and it will include the lesser'."

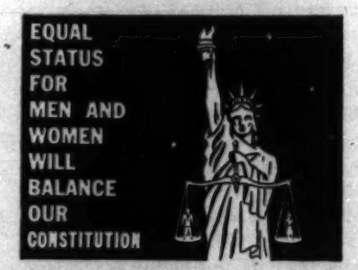
## Seal Campaign Committee

Mrs. Kathryn E. Hueber, of West Somerville; Louise Earle, of East Lynn, and Frances Masterson, of Lowell, comprise the Equal Rights Seal Campaign Committee for Massachusetts.

The National Committee, of which Alma Lutz is Chairman, is urging each state chairman to appoint a Seal Campaign Committee to organize and conduct the campaign in the states.


# A MILLION VOICES

**PROCLAIMING:**




**EQUAL RIGHTS SEALS on a million envelopes—and the U. S. Mail will carry our campaign everywhere!**

ORDER AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Date.....

*National Woman's Party*
*Seal Campaign Fund*
*542 Fifth Avenue*
*New York City.*

Please send letter-and-package seals as indicated below. $1 per 100 seals.

$..... enclosed for ..... seals.

Address .....

## Amendment In Judiciary Committees

The Equal Rights Amendment, introduced in the Seventy-Sixth Congress early in the session, is in the Judiciary Committee of the House and Senate of the United States Congress.

Letters and telegrams should be sent by individuals and organizations from every State in the Union to each member of these committees, urging favorable action. It is important that each committee member be made aware of the fact that women want the Amendment. No time should be lost. Members of the Senate Committee should be addressed to the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., while those to members of the House Committee should be addressed to the House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

The personnel of the two committees is as follows:

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE

Henry F. Ashurst, of Arizona, Chairman.
William H. King, of Utah
Matthew M. Neely, of West Virginia
Frederick Van Nuys, of Indiana
Pat McCarran, of Nevada
M. M. Logan, of Kentucky
Carl A. Hatch, of New Mexico
Edward R. Burke, of Nebraska
Key Pittman, of Nevada
Tom Conally, of Texas
Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming
James H. Hughes, of Delaware
John E. Miller, of Arkansas
*William E. Borah*, of Idaho
*Warren R. Austin*, of Vermont
*John A. Danaher*, of Connecticut
*Alexander Wiley*, of Wisconsin
George W. Norris, of Nebraska (Independent).

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE

Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas, Chairman.
Emanuel Celler, of New York
Zebulon Weaver, of North Carolina
Arthur H. Healey, of Massachusetts
Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania
Walter Chandler, of Tennessee
Charles F. McLaughlin, of Nebraska
Sam Hobbs, of Alabama
Abe Murdock, of Utah
John H. Tolan, of California
Edward W. Creal, of Kentucky
William T. Byrne, of New York
Sam C. Massingale, of Oklahoma
Dave E. Satterfield, Jr. of Virginia
James M. Barnes, of Illinois
W. Ben Gibbs, of Georgia
*U. S. Guyer*, of Kansas
*Clarence E. Hancock*, of New York
*Earl C. Michener*, of Michigan
*John M. Robsion*, of Kentucky
*Chauncey W. Reed*, of Illinois
*John W. Gwynne*, of Iowa
*Louis E. Graham*, of Pennsylvania
*Wallace E. Pierce*, of New York
*B. J. Monkiewicz*, of Connecticut
*Raymond S. Springer*, of Indiana.

Democrats in Roman; Republicans in *Italics*.

## Organizing New Branches

Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe, Chairman of the Woman's Party Committee on Organization, left Headquarters February 23 for North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida for the purpose of contacting branches of the Party and organizing new ones.

## The Seal Campaign

Equal Rights Seals, "hitch-hiking" on letters, continue to campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution, paying their way as they go, and sending back to the National Woman's Party campaign funds.

The Seal Campaign deserves the unqualified support of everyone who believes that women, as citizens of the United States, should have in the Constitution a guarantee that the law will be equal in its application to men and women.

Results to date indicate that the Seal is doing a good job. It is attracting widespread attention and is arousing interest in the Amendment. At the same time it is raising funds.

Thousands of women desire to end once and for all the discriminations of the law imposed upon them merely because they are women. The Woman's Party is fighting the battle of these women. It costs money to do it. It is not possible for all women to actively campaign to free women from unequal laws, but it *is* possible for them to *help* by purchasing and using Seals and urging others to do likewise. The Equal Rights Seal campaign should continue until the Equal Rights Amendment is a part of the Constitution.

Organizations backing the Equal Rights Amendment, branches of the National Woman's Party and other cooperating organizations, are finding the extended use of Equal Rights Seals desirable for two reasons. First, they provide the individual member a continuous opportunity to actively engage in the campaign to make America Equal Rights conscious by faithful use of the sticker, day by day, month by month and year by year. Second, they provide a steady flow of income to the organization itself.

A new radio playlet presenting the Seal Campaign and the dramatic story of Equal Rights in the business world of today, is now available for use and may be secured without charge from National Woman's Party Headquarters, 144 B Street, N. E., Washington, D. C. Woman's Party branches and organizations are urged to arrange its presentation as a part of the Seal Campaign. A plan has been formulaed for tying the use of the skit into a Seal sale. Information and suggestions will be provided with the skit.

Of interest to branches and organizations selling Seals, is the announcement of a special offer of 25 per cent of the proceeds, for cash orders of $15 or more.

HOTEL ROOSEVELT
Madison Ave. and 45th St.
NEW YORK CITY

Alva Belmont House
NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY
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